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Edwards, 1998: For a recent survey of the evidence on this subject, see Edwards (1998). Crafts (2000) summarizes evidence which shows that using broader measures of human welfare than real per capita GDP (including life span and education) the improvement in human welfare in poorer countries is significantly larger than that indicated by real per capita income alone. These broader improvements in human welfare undoubtedly owe much to the globalization of advances in medicine, public health, and hygiene.

The Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development was held in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 29 June to 3 July 1998. The meeting was intended as part of the follow-up to migration-related recommendations adopted at recent United Nations global conferences -- in particular, the International
Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands hosted the Symposium, which was organized as one of the activities of the United Nations Working Group on International Migration, part of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Task Force on Basic Social Services for All (BSSA). Forty-nine invited experts from 33 countries participated, along with representatives of the organizing agencies, other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), host country institutions, and universities and research institutes from around the world. www.unfpa.org/icpd/round&meetings/hague_migra/migration.htm

Jeffrey S. Passel and Rebecca Clark, 1994: For example, the currently ongoing debate about these issues in the U.S. is reflected in the very different conclusions reached by Passel and Clark from those of Huddle. See Jeffrey S. Passel and Rebecca Clark, "How Much Do Immigrants Really Cost? A Reappraisal of Huddle's 'Cost of Immigrants' [sic]. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, February 1994, mimeo; and Donald Huddle, "The Cost of Immigration," Carrying Capacity Network, Revised July 1993.

Mundell, 1957: When there are barriers to trade in goods, the Hecksher-Ohlin-Samuelson theory works in reverse; mobility of factors of production tends to operate as a substitute for trade in outputs. In fact, as shown by Mundell (1957), under the same restrictive conditions for which factor price equalization would hold perfectly, mobility of one (out of two) factors of production is sufficient to achieve full international economic efficiency and to completely eliminate the need for trade in outputs. Even when the strict conditions required for full factor price equalization are not met, factor mobility and trade and outputs may well tend to be substitute forms for achieving more efficient international economic integration. For example, it is virtually impossible for many services, such as housecleaning, or restaurant service, to be traded internationally. But workers in low wage countries who have the skills to perform these services can and do move to high wage countries. If the mountain cannot come to Mohammed, Mohammed can go to the mountain.

Solimano, 1996: "Institutional Challenges of Globalization and the Developing Countries" Policy Research Working Paper, The World Bank. This assumes that all savings are automatically invested as there is no Keynesian problems of transforming savings into growth because of deficient aggregate demand.
Lindert, P. & J. Williamson, 2000: "Does Globalization Make the World more Unequal?" paper to be presented in a conference on Globalization in Historical Perspective, show that while in the last 2 hundred years national (within country) inequality has remained more or less constant, inequality across countries has increased significantly.